

New Records for Marine Fishes in South Carolina Waters

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INCREASED collecting along the eastern shore of North America should result in range extensions for a number of fish species (Anderson and Gutherz, 1965). These range extensions will result partly from stray, migrant and expatriate individuals, but some will represent unrecorded indigenous faunal components. *Paranthias furcifer* Valenciennes (Serranidae) and *Astroscopus guttatus* Abbott (Uranoscopidae) are recorded for the first time from South Carolina waters and represent significant range extensions. The recorded bathymetric range of *Kathetostoma albigutta* Bean (Uranoscopidae) is extended considerably with the captures of specimens in shallow inshore areas. The single specimen of *Paranthias furcifer* probably represents a stray individual of a species which normally does not range this far north. The small specimens of *Kathetostoma albigutta* may represent individuals which developed from pelagic larval forms which drifted into the shallow capture areas. The specimens of *Astroscopus guttatus*, because of their size and differences in localities and dates of collection, are felt to represent a species which is indigenous to the ichthyofauna of South Carolina.

A single specimen of *Paranthias furcifer* (263 mm standard length [SL]) was caught with rod and reel approximately 48 nautical miles ESE of Charleston (ca. la. $32^{\circ} 23'$, long $79^{\circ} 02'$; 9 November 1968; 46-55 m depth). The northernmost record for this species in the western Atlantic is Bermuda (Briggs, 1958), whereas the northernmost record off eastern North America is Miami (Smith, 1961). This specimen represents a range extension of approximately 420 nautical miles northward along the east coast of the United States. *P. furcifer* has also been reported from the Gulf of Mexico and the eastern Pacific (Smith, 1961).

Two specimens of *Astroscopus guttatus* (104 and 115 mm SL) were captured with a 4.6 m, 13 mm stretch mesh otter trawl in Jones Creek in Georgetown County (lat $33^{\circ} 19.1'$, long $79^{\circ} 10.4'$; 22 August 1969; water temperature 20.0 C). Another specimen (59 mm SL) was taken with a 6.1 m, 25 mm stretch mesh otter trawl in Russel Creek in Charleston County (lat $32^{\circ} 36.4'$, long $80^{\circ} 19.0'$; 19 April 1970; over sand and mud in 3.0-7.6 m depth; surface water

temperature 21.5 C). Berry and Anderson (1961) gave the range of this species as Long Island, New York, to Cape Lookout, North Carolina. The collection of this specimen in Russel Creek represents a range extension of approximately 200 nautical miles southwestward along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

A specimen of *Kathetostoma albigutta* (20 mm SL) was captured with a 19.8 m, 13 mm stretch mesh bag seine in Jones Creek (lat 33° 19.1', long 79° 10.4'; 9 November 1970; 1.0 m depth; surface water temperature 16.8 C; surface salinity 32.3 ppt) and another of the same species (21 mm SL) while seining at Hunting Island Beach in Beaufort County (lat 32° 22.5', long 80° 26.1'; 19 February 1971; 0.2-0.8 m depth; surface water temperature 10.5 C; surface salinity 26.9 ppt). Previous workers (Berry and Anderson, 1961; Moe and Martin, 1965; Struhsaker, 1969) have shown this species to occur in deeper water. This, however, may be partially attributed to the fact that the vessels on which these specimens were collected operated mainly in offshore waters. Berry and Anderson (1961) examined 87 specimens (29-204 mm SL) collected from 37-384 m with the majority coming from 55 m to 110 m. Moe and Martin (1965) collected three specimens (70-239 mm SL) in 48 m of water in the Tampa Bay area. Struhsaker (1969) reported *K. albigutta* as common, being taken in more than fifty per cent of the trawl samples in the primary habitat of the species, which according to Struhsaker's definition is the lower-shelf and shelf-edge. As far as we can determine our specimens represent the first inshore records and the smallest individuals yet recorded of *K. albigutta*.

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